

Abstract

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A burner for a thermal post-combustion device comprises a  
5 combustion nozzle, which comprises a substantially hollow-  
cylindrical base member (1) at least virtually closed at  
one end by a cover (2). Fuel gas is supplied thereto  
axially at a particular pressure. The fuel gas flows out  
radially via main discharge openings (8) of the combustion  
10 nozzle. These main discharge openings (8) are at such a  
radial distance from the axis of the base member (1) and  
exhibit such a cross-section that, at the particular  
pressure of the supplied fuel gas, individual flames form  
at the main discharge openings (8) which substantially do  
15 not overlap. While maintaining the same total burner power,  
in this way the individual flames remain colder than in  
known burners, which produce a cohesive ball of flame  
instead of individual flames.

20 (Figure 2)